

## PRIEST BARELY RESCUED FROM HIS BURNING CHURCH.

Father Spigardi Risks Life to  
Save Eucharist from  
the Flames.

Wandering about in a dazed way, tightly clasping in his arms the ciborium containing the eucharist, which Catholics believe to be the body of Christ, and nearly blinded and smothered by smoke which filled the church, the Reverend Father Spigardi was rescued by firemen from the burning Italian Church, Our Lady of Our Hope, at Nineteenth and Morgan streets yesterday morning.

The fire started shortly after 9 o'clock. To the left of the altar, on which the image of the Virgin was placed, a picture of the Virgin was then placed in the church to the right of the altar, where a great number of candles were kept burning. The fire is supposed to have originated by flames from the candles catching the draperies.

At the time the fire started Father Spigardi was in his study in another part of the church. The alarm was given by a woman who rushed in and notified the priest.

Father Spigardi's first thought was of the ciborium, containing the eucharist. He rushed up the steps and opened the front doors of the large room. He attempted to enter, but thick clouds of smoke drove him back. The smoke poured forth in great volumes, and, perceiving the uselessness of any attempt to enter through the south doors, the priest closed the doors to shut off the draught.

Quickly collecting his thoughts Father Spigardi remembered that a small stairway in the north end of the building opened close to the altar, far on the north end. He ran swiftly down the steps and through the building to the narrow stairway in the rear end. Forcing the door, he rushed toward the altar, which was flame. The door from below closed the door through which he entered. Covering his head with the folds of his cassock, the priest made his way through the smoke to the altar, gasping and choking. But he fell short. Twice he repeated the attempt. The third time, while groping blindly, his fingers closed about the ciborium. He was close to his breast, he retraced his steps.

All sense of direction was lost, and the priest was nearly bewildered by the heat and smoke. Stooping low to the floor in



THE REVEREND FATHER SPIGARDI.

Who narrowly escaped death in a fire at the Italian Church.

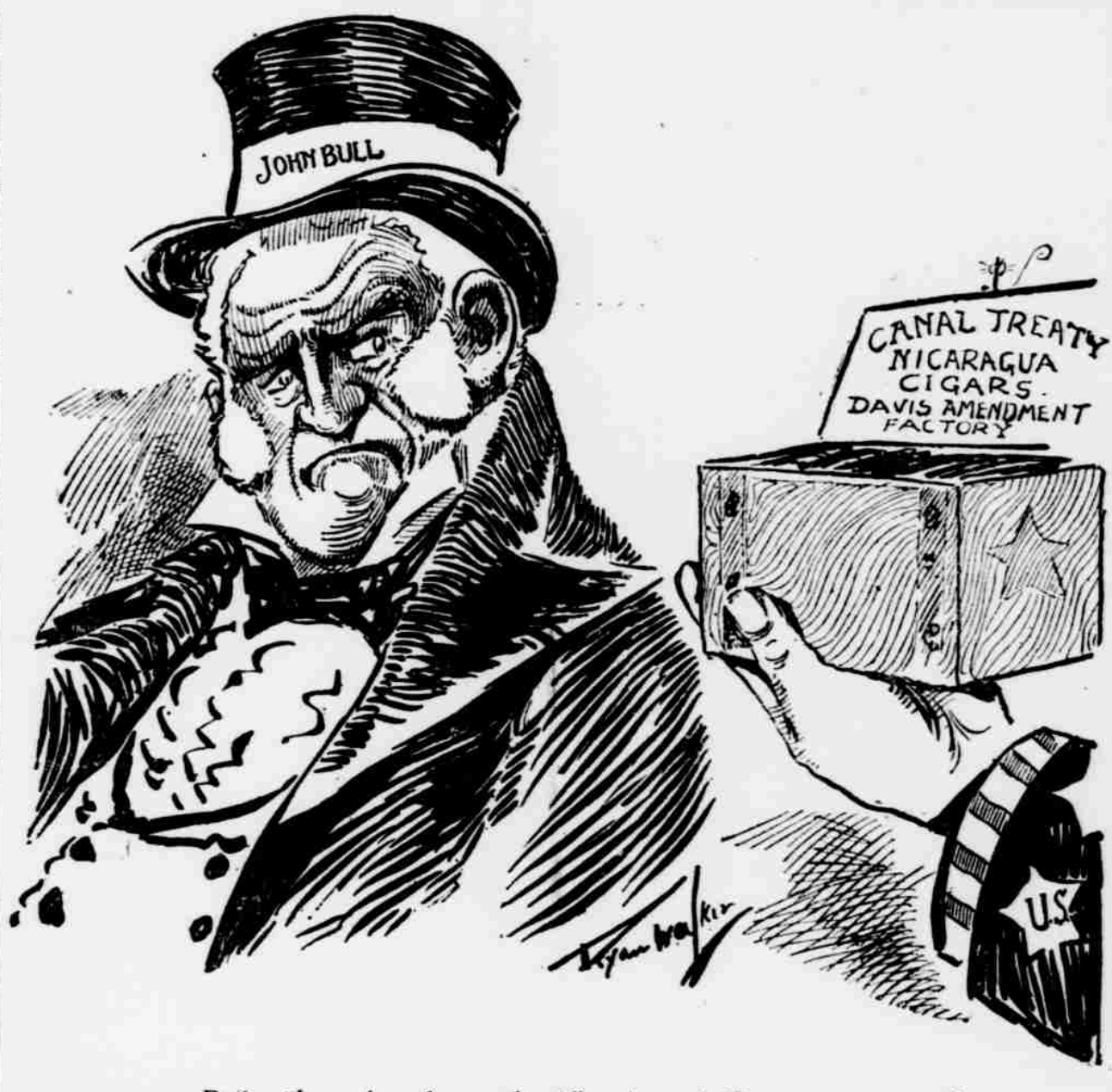
order to draw a breath of air, he rushed toward where he thought the stairs lay. He brought up against the north wall. Again he repeated the attempt, taking a new direction. Hardly missing the stairway, he stumbled against a little booth near the west wall of the church. He stumbled and fell, still clasping the ciborium in his arms.

Lying with his head close to the floor he attempted to catch a breath of air before rising, but the pungent smoke filled every crack and crevice. He tried to regain his feet, but he seemed chained to the floor. He could not move. He felt that his senses were about to leave him. But, although feeling his danger the heroic priest did not for a moment relax his grasp upon the Holy Eucharist.

He was fast lapsing into unconsciousness when there was a burst of light and fresh air and a crash of falling glass. Several firemen appeared, carrying a line of hose. The light enabled them to see the prostrate form of the nearly asphyxiated priest, and he was borne downstairs, where he was revived. His first thought upon recovering was to place the ciborium in the safe.

The fire was soon under control. It was found that the image of the Holy Virgin was totally destroyed, as was also a painting of St. Joseph and several smaller paintings, which hung over the altar.

The damage to the church was about \$30. The Reverend said that the loss to the congregation was about \$50, including the image and other ornaments. An image of Our Lady of Sorrows was carried out by the firemen comparatively unharmed. Services will be held to-day as usual.



John Bull: "I wonder why people will make such Christmas presents."

## SANTA FE TRAINMEN EXPECT TO BE CALLED OUT TO-DAY.

Situation Growing Out of Operators' Strike  
Becomes More Serious—Railway  
Officials Alarmed.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 15.—Railroad men are very restless here to-night, but the Associated Press Correspondent has it from two absolutely reliable sources that the trainmen expect to be ordered out by 7 o'clock in the morning. Every indication shows that they are expecting an important development of some kind. It was stated to-night that the yardmaster here had been advised to be prepared for a trainmen's strike.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 15.—Opinions concerning the telegraphers strike have materially changed to-day. Instead of the indifference which has been manifested by some of the railroad officials during the past few days, a disposition to be constantly on the alert has shown itself.

The officials of the Santa Fe have, at last, become convinced that the strike means something. The cause of this is the unrest prevalent among the engineers, conductors and brakemen. It is regarded as almost a certainty that some of these workers will go on a sympathetic strike within two days unless the differences between the company and the operators are speedily adjusted.

The reason of the trainmen for taking this step is not thought to comprehend so much sympathy for the operators as it does their own interests.

Said a prominent engineer to-day: "If we suffer this thing to go by unquestioned, the right of the company to do as it pleases will be permanently established, and, in spite of anything we can do, the rights and privileges of organized labor will be hopelessly lost. It is a principle we are striving for, and, come what may, the principle must be maintained that organized labor has rights."

As far as can be learned there have not as yet been any conferences between the telegraphers and the representatives of the trainmen's organization. There is an air of mystery about all the transactions, however, which makes it amount to a practical certainty that there will be something done within a short time.

## LEADING TOPICS IN TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—Rain or snow and warmer Sunday; clearing Monday; with colder in western portion; southerly winds.

Illinois—Warmer and cloudy Sunday; Monday, rain and snow; increasing east to southeast winds.

Arkansas—Cloudy and warmer Sunday; with rain in central and western portion; Monday fair; southerly winds.

Part I.  
1. Priest Rescued From Burning Church.  
Brighton Pillaged by Robbers.  
Car Is Grateful for Recovery.

2. Reveals a Story of Cruelty.  
Death Notices.

3. Played for Charity, Cheated to Win.  
4. Macon Says Fight Was on the Square.

5. Edmund Rostand the Rage in Paris.  
6. Nebraska Senatorial Fight.

7. Adverse Report on Meramec Water Plan.  
Plans for Public Baths.

8. Stage News and Notes.  
Amateurs in Orchestra.

9. Ingersoll's Books Given Away.  
Preacher Says World Would Better.  
Lewis Nixon's Achievements.

10. Both Territories Want Statehood.  
Morgan Forming Big Coal Trust.  
Estates Involved in Legal Tangle.

11. Says Englishmen Marry American Girls for Love.  
Harrison's Attack Bitterly Retorted.  
Follows His Father to the Grave.

12. One Wife Loves the Other Hates.  
Indians Fightfully Banned.  
Renowned Editor Died in New York.  
Want a Change in Men's Full Dress.  
Yates Besieged by Office-seekers.

13. Minneapolis Tragedy.  
14. Escaped From English Prison.  
Mr. Dockery Had a Busy Day.  
Martin Attacks Council's Right to Try Him.

15. Exposed of Red Men.  
Fought for a Ducky Bride.  
Leaders in O. K. T. Strika.

## CZAR IS GRATEFUL FOR HIS RECOVERY.

Will Prove It by Repealing Many  
of Most Oppressive Laws  
Against the Hebrews.

## REWARD TO DOCTOR HIRSCH.

Monarch's Principal Physician Is  
Member of That Race—He  
Asked the Czarina for No  
Personal Distinction.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.  
St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Yesterday the Official Messenger contained the announcement that the Czar, profoundly moved by the sympathy and anxiety displayed among all classes of his subjects during his illness, commanded that his heartfelt gratitude be made known throughout the Empire.

To-day it is asserted that the Emperor has decided to signalize his recovery by repealing many of the most oppressive laws and decrees against the Jews, of whom there are more than 5,000,000 in this country.

Both the Emperor and himself ascribe his preservation from death to the cleverness and care of his principal physician, Doctor Hirsch, who is not only a member of the Hebrew race, but likewise a protesting Jew.

The Czarina, in expressing her profound sense of obligation to the doctor, who first joined the Imperial household before the death of Alexander III, and who has remained with the present Czar and Czarina ever since, bountied him to what form he would wish the Imperial recognition of his inestimable services to take.

## Desired No Personal Reward.

Doctor Hirsch, with all that love for his race which distinguished himself as a leader, realizing the opportunity within his grasp of conferring an inestimable benefit upon his coreligionists, intimated to the young Emperor that he asked for nothing but the repeal of certain of the most oppressive measures against the Jews.

He added that, but only would he prefer this to any personal distinction or honor in the power of the crown to bestow, but that it would constitute in the eyes of the world a thank offering on the part of their Majesties for the divine merces accorded to them in the marvelous recovery of the Czar.

Not only was the young Emperor moved by the remarks of his trusted physician, but he realized that the grant of his request would tend to the fame of his reign as an enlightened, humane and liberal-minded sovereign, besides contributing in no small measure to the economic improvement of the Empire.

The Emperor is reported to have acceded readily to his views, and it is understood that before many days an Imperial ukase will be issued, placing the Hebrew subjects of the Czar on the same civic and political level as their orthodox citizens.

## HOUSE SPENDS EIGHTEEN MILLIONS A MINUTE.

Pension Bill, Appropriating \$145,245,230, Is Passed in Just Eight Minutes.

## REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 15.—At the rate of more than \$18,000,000 a minute the House of Representatives voted \$145,245,230 for pensions to-day. The appropriation bill was just eight minutes in passing.

The House passed the war-revenue reduction bill. The opposition sought to report back a measure reducing the revenue at least \$70,000,000, and including a provision for an income tax so drawn as to escape an adverse decision of the Supreme Court.

The motion failed—121 to 165.

## GREAT BOER VICTORY; LONDON AGAIN MOURNS.

Kitchener Reports the Rout  
of Clement's Army With  
a Loss of 587 Men.

## A REVULSION OF SENTIMENT.

News Comes Just One Year  
After Buller's Disastrous  
Defeat at Colenso.

## CRY AGAIN TO END WAR.

Officers Responsible for De-  
feat Likely to Be Severely  
Dealt With.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.  
London, Dec. 15.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Deastern a year ago to-day, Englishmen again today received a far to-day that half-narrated the Churn-berlain crowd that has been pushing the Boer War to the extreme.

A year ago it was Magerfontein, Stormberg and Colenso, all within a week, the hardest blows that England had received since the surrender of Yorktown. To-day comes a gradual admission that the Boer under Delarey, within thirty miles of Pretoria, have wiped out a British force of 600 strong. Even Kitchener does not know what has become of them, whether they are killed or captured.

Lord Kitchener's report to the War Office is as follows:

Kitchener's Report.  
Pretoria, Dec. 14.—Clement's brought in his force to Commando Nek unopposed. The casualties were, I regret to say, heavy—killed, five officers and nine of the other ranks; missing, eighteen officers and 555 of other ranks.

These latter were four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who were stationed on the hill, and some yeomanry and other details sent up to support them.

Names and nature of wounds are being telegraphed from Cape Town.

Broadwood's brigade took no part in the engagement. The Boers suffered severely. Knox drove De Wet north to the Tzane-N'Chu-Ladybrand line, which was held by our troops. De Wet's force, about 2,000 strong, made several attempts to get through during the day, assisted by a force of Boers operating from the north. These attacks were driven back, though some of the Boers from the south were able to get through the line.

In a later dispatch Lord Kitchener says: "Whilst passing our line De Wet's commando lost considerably. We recaptured a fifteen-pounder taken at Deventersdorp, a pom-pom, and several ammunition wagons. A portion of the enemy's force has been unable to pass to the north."

Clement's Report of Defeat.  
Lord Kitchener, under date of December 15, reports to the War Office from Pretoria as follows:

"Clement has come to see me. He says the four companies of the Northumberland held out on the hill as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer force attacking the hill was 2,000 strong, while another force of 1,800 attacked Clement's camp. By 6:30 a. m. the hill was carried. Reinforcements of one company of the Yorkshires failed to reach the top. Clement's retreat was carried out with regularity, but, as many native drivers bolted, a considerable amount of transportation was lost. All their ammunition was taken away and destroyed. He reports that all behaved very well."

Battle Was a Terrible One.  
The battle which resulted so seriously to the British was a terrible one, and General Clement was forced to ask for reinforcements. De Wet's force is estimated at 2,000 men.

But the re-enforcements sent to Clement only enabled him to retire without more severe losses than that which is reported. Lord Kitchener's early report of the battle follows:

"Clement's force at Nootgedacht, on the Magaliesburg, was attacked at dawn to-day by Delarey, re-enforced by Heyer's commando from Warmbath, making a force estimated at 2,500. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get atop of the Magaliesburg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and were thus able to command Clement's camp. He retired on Heckpoort and took up a position on a hill in the center of the valley."

"The casualties have not been completely reported, but the fighting was very severe, and I deeply regret that Colonel Legge of the Twentieth Hussars and Captain Vryheid, Murdock and Atkins were killed. Re-enforcements have left here."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the Boers made an attack and were repulsed at Lichtenburg, and that General Lettner was killed. Attacks upon Bethlehem and Verde were also repulsed, the Boers losing ten killed and fourteen wounded. Vryheid was attacked December 11. Shipping continued when the message was dispatched.

What is the result? The great body of



GENERAL DE WET.

after, thinking Englishmen, awakened, are beginning to say, "Enough of this. The Boers are not mere rebel guerrillas. They clearly are not beaten. The war is not ended, despite political declarations. Stop this policy of farm burning and making war on women. Treat them like honorable foes. Make peace on decent terms. They are ready to negotiate. Let us meet them half way." This is the British sentiment that was born to-day. It will sweep the whole country within a few days.

There are no correspondents in South Africa to tell the truth about this latest disaster. Kitchener's dispatches to suit himself. As he admitted that General Clement had finally arrived at a place of safety with nearly 600 missing, it is pretty safe to say that a small body of Boer farmers, under Delarey simply whipped a large British force into disastrous rout and probably chased them miles over mountains and across the veldt. It will be weeks before the actual truth is known through letters.

Healy Twits Chamberlain.  
The special session of Parliament called for the purpose of voting more money, ended to-day. For the first time in history the Queen's speeches, opening and closing the session, which were very brief, contained no references to Divine providence, or thanks to the Almighty. Irreverent Irish members say that the Queen has nothing to give thanks for. The cleverest hits of the session were made by Tim Healy, who, having just been expelled from the ranks of his own Irish party and dispatched by every other faction, was left without any fetters. Healy had great sport with everybody, especially Chamberlain, Balfour and Broderick. In the House of Commons Broderick was making a laborious statement about the number of horses and mules sent to South Africa.

"Very good!" exclaimed Healy, "but how many asses have you sent out?"

When Chamberlain was telling the House of Commons that only scattered bands of Boers were left, and that the war was practically over, Healy interrupted with: "Say! What do you call this latest? Is this real warfare or only guerrilla warfare?"

These sallies have drawn shouts of laughter from both sides and made the Ministers squirm. To see their own supporters laugh at the closing hours of the session to-day were devoted to attacks on the British blunders and demands for change of policy. Mr. T. H. B. Lewis, a leading Scotch member of the Welsh Liberals; Lloyd George and others, denounce the policy of burning of Boer homesteads under Lord Kitchener, and demand that the Government interfere and adopt some radical measures which would bring about an ending of the war.

Stormberg Disaster Recalled.  
It seems as if disasters to particular British regiments in the South African War have a tendency to repeat themselves. It is just a year within a day or two since General Gatacre met his severe repulse at Stormberg, on the northern border of Cape Colony.

The regiment which suffered the greatest loss in that battle was the Second Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Gatacre had moved forward with about 3,000 troops, mainly consisting of the Royal Irish Rifles and the Fusiliers.

Owing to defective intelligence and poor scouting, the force after a weary night march of twelve miles, found themselves at daybreak before an impregnable position and exposed to a destructive fire from the Boers in ambush. The Tynesiders tried in vain to carry a kopje and two or three companies were surrounded and compelled to surrender. After the retreat the number missing from the Northumberland Fusiliers alone amounted to 388 officers and men.

KRUGER TAKES FRESH HOPE.  
The Hague, Dec. 15.—When Mr. Kruger was apprised of the contents of General Kitchener's latest dispatch, chronicling such a great disaster to the British, he expressed the liveliest satisfaction, and said he thought the fact that the news coincided with the anniversary of the battle of Colenso was an excellent augury for the Boers.

## STILL AMONG THE LIVING.

Missourian Supposed to Have Been  
Killed Turns Up Alive.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Ed Whalen of St. Charles, Mo., reported killed at Gallatin, Tenn., about a month ago, walked up to a Republic correspondent to-night and asked that his "home folks" be informed that he is still among the living. Whalen fell from a Louisville and Nashville train and sustained serious injury, but has recovered.

## DICK MARSHALL'S CRIMSON WEEK.

Man Who Accidentally Killed  
Christ Tomlinson Also Fatally  
Wounds Charles Lambert.

## VICTIM A STRANGER IN CITY.

Witnesses Declare the Assailant  
Opened Fire on Lambert With-  
out Provocation—Bullet  
at Base of Brain.

Charles Lambert, 21 years old, who came to St. Louis recently from St. John's, Mich., was shot last night and fatally wounded in Plack's saloon, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market streets, by Richard Marshall, who, on Saturday a week ago, accidentally killed Christopher Tomlinson, bartender in a saloon at Twentieth and Market streets. Marshall was sentenced to the Tomlinson case by the Coroner's jury, the evidence indicating that the shooting was accidental.

According to witnesses of last night's affray the shooting was without provocation, and Marshall was intoxicated. Officer Jerry Hickey arrested Marshall and relieved him of his revolver after a desperate struggle.

Lambert is at the City Hospital, suffering with a bullet wound in his neck just below the base of the brain. Doctor Nietert, superintendent of the City Hospital, said that Lambert's injuries would result fatally.

Marshall was too drunk to answer any questions when he arrived at the Central District Station.

Witnesses declared that Lambert was standing at the bar drinking a glass of beer when Marshall entered. Marshall walked up to Lambert and talked to him in an inaudible tone. Lambert asked Marshall what he had said, whereupon, witnesses declare, that Marshall drew a revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle of it within three inches of Lambert's left cheek and fired. The bullet fractured the jaw and lodged at the base of the brain.

Lambert rushed into the street and fell to the sidewalk. Marshall hid in a wino-room. Officer Hickey heard the shot and hurried to the saloon. Plack, the saloonkeeper, told the officer that Marshall had done the shooting and that he was in hiding in a wino-room. Hickey subdued Marshall in one of the rear rooms, with the revolver in his hand. After a struggle for the possession of the weapon, Hickey subdued Marshall, and placed him under arrest. He then summoned an ambulance for Lambert.

At the City Dispensary Doctor Samuel R. Johnson pronounced Lambert's wound serious, after a superficial examination, and forwarded him to the City Hospital.

Lambert came to St. Louis from his Michigan home about two weeks ago and since that time has been staying at the Salvation Army barracks, located at Ninth and Market streets, on the opposite corner from Plack's saloon.

Dick Marshall is well known to the police. He has been arrested frequently. The Tomlinson case was examining the bartender's revolver, when the weapon was discharged, the bullet piercing Tomlinson's heart, causing instant death.

## AVENGES INSULT TO HIS WIFE.

Ike C. Tate Shoots and Instantly  
Kills a Negro.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Late this afternoon Ike C. Tate, a man of prominence at Petersburg, shot and instantly killed a Negro named Dave Yowell, who insulted Tate's wife. Yowell denied the charge.

